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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Wallace Men Spend Sunday at Home in Good Spirits.

Buckalew's Following Can Defeat Wallace.

Constitutional Question on the Senate Wharf Bill.

PROGRESS OF WORK IN THE TWO HOUSES.

The Smelling-Committee Resolutions—What It Means and What It Will Effect.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 15, 1875.

Both Houses adjourned to-day until Monday night, and members generally have scattered off home, leaving the Senatorial question to take care of itself. The Wallace men pretend to be very sure their man will go through, and have gone home apparently very sanguine of the result. Buckalew is on the ground, looking dissatisfied and distressed; but whether he can keep his men from voting for Wallace, or whether he will, if he can, are still unsolved problems. They can prevent Wallace's election, if they choose; but I have but little expectation that they will try.

Fagan, the Democratic representative from the Third ward, Philadelphia, is lying very ill, at his hotel, and is not expected to live. His death, if it occurs, will make the fifth, since the election of the present House.

In the Senate, Mr. Jones got up his resolution, again, to print 300 copies of the Governor's Message in Welsh, modified so as to limit the cost to $400. A motion to postpone indefinitely was lost, yeas 11, nays 32, and the resolution then passed by the same vote reserved. During the debate, Mr. Jones referred to the founder of Harrisburg, old John Harris, as a Welshman. He is an old Indian trader whom the Indians tied to a tree, and would have burned alive but for the interposition of a friendly force. Senator Maclay, whom Mr. Jones mentioned as a direct descendant of Harris, in a humorous speech, expressed his regret that the Indians had not made away with the old fellow while they were at it.

During the consideration of Senate bill No. 4, to the formation of wharf companies, Mr. Rutan offered an amendment simply extending to wharf companies the provisions of the corporation law of 1874 so far as the same applies to corporations of the second class. Mr. Strang expressed the opinion that the Constitution prohibited the extension of laws previously passed by simply referring to their title. The provisions of law proposed to be extended must be set forth at length, and re-enacted. On this section the bill and amendment were committed to the Committee on Judiciary, in order to settle the practice that is to be pursued under this provision of the Constitution. If a previously passed law cannot be amended without re-enacting it at length, legislation will become exceedingly cumbersome, and fill the statute books with laws which are but a mere repetition of each other.

The second section of the act of 1874 relative to the formation of corporations, divides them into two classes, and proceeds to enumerate the various corporations that may be formed under it, in each class. The subsequent sections provide for the formation, government, management and power of corporations of each class. It is now proposed as a way out of the difficulty of re-enacting the whole law as to corporations not enumerated in section 2, to amend that section by adding to it wharf companies and any other companies not provided for in it that it may be desired to include, and re-enact the section in full, as so amended. It is held that this would be a strict compliance with the constitutional provision referred to, and that all the other sections of the act of 1874 would then apply to the corporations added to the list in the amended second section.

This, if held to be constitutional, would save a great deal of repetition, and leave the book less unencumbered, and I am inclined to think that the legal gentlemen of the Senate will hold it to be right and permissible. The restrictive provision of the new Constitution is a wholesome one: but it certainly never was intended to require an endless repetition of identical enactments. Its purpose was simply to break up the vicious practice of cutting laws by reference to their titles only; but a particular section of any law may certainly be amended, the same being set forth at length, without having to repeat and re-enact the entire law; and that law, so amended, would have the same force and effect as if it had been amended in the same way at the time of its original passage.

The Senate has now seventeen bills upon its calendar, of which three will be ready to pass finally on Monday night, four will be ready for second reading, and six for first reading. That body, therefore, is well up with its work, while the House has wasted two weeks in getting ready for work, and is not yet in trim to do anything, nor will it be until the lapse of a third week.

In the meantime, the Democratic leaders in the House propose to appoint committees of investigation, to inquire into the management of State affairs since 1860. They allege no abuses, they make no charges of wrong doing on the part of the public officers; but they want to put a smelling committee, to nose around and scent out something to make a fuss over. They have not the least idea of what the investigation will lead to, but their hope is that they will light upon something or other that will afford them political capital for the campaign of 1875. The resolution for the appointment of this smelling committee was laid over until Thursday next, when it will come up as the special order.

When the Democrats had the Senate, a few years ago, they tried the investigating dodge, and made nothing out of it. There is no likelihood they will be any more successful now. SPECIAL.

NEW ORLEANS.

STATE FAIR POSTPONED.

NEW ORLEANS, January 16.—The eighth grand State Fair of the Mechanics and Agricultural Association of Louisiana, which was to have commenced February 3d, in this city, has been indefinitely postponed, owing to the disturbed condition of political affairs in the State.

REPORT OF CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSED.

The following is from a Republican official source: The Republicans assert that the report of the Louisiana Sub-Committee goes outside the record, and that no testimony was brought before them to show the funding of illegal legislative warrants, the displacement of Judges by Kellogg, or the seizure of arms by the police without process of law. They assert that no specific evidence will be adduced to disprove these and other allegations of the Committee, which they say are based solely on the brief of the Democratic counsel.

PREPARING FOR THE NEXT COMMITTEE.

The *Picayune* says: "At the State House, Kellogg has been closeted with Packard and a few of the leading spirits of the Radical party, supposed to be for the purpose of consultation to devise ways and means of bringing as many witnesses as possible, favorable to their side, before the Congressional Committee. The plan, as understood, is to summon one prominent Republican from each parish, with accidental witnesses from particular points."

ONE OF THE BANDITTI HEARD FROM.

NEW ORLEANS, January 17.—Just after dark, on the 15th inst., six miles from Clinton, where three negroes, with their wagons loaded with shingles, had gone into camp, they were visited by a white man, mounted, who proposed buying their shingles. After a few words, the white man pulled out a pistol and shot two of the negroes, killing them. The other escaped and gave the alarm. From the evidence given at the Coroner's inquest, the jury came to the conclusion that the murders were committed by Lawson Blunt. A posse has gone in pursuit.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

The consecration of Rev. F. W. Adams, Bishop-elect of New Mexico and Arizona, took place to-day at St. Paul's church. The consecration ceremonies were performed by Right Rev. Bishop Greene, of Mississippi, assisted by Bishops Beckwith, of Georgia, and Wilmer, of Louisiana.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE ALLUVIAL LANDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Commission of Engineers on the alluvial basin of the Mississippi, will send their report to the President to-morrow. The Commission recommends Government aid for the purpose of reclaiming these alluvial lands, and suggests the immediate appropriation of one and a half millions for Louisiana, and half a million each for Arkansas and Mississippi, to close existing breaks and crevasses. A permanent system of reclamation of these lands will, the Commission say, require at least forty-six million dollars.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1875.

SENATE.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, presented a memorial of the property holders of Washington, complaining of the injury to their property north of the Capitol, on account of the streets being occupied by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in loading and unloading freight. Referred.

Mr. CLAYTON presented a memorial signed by over two hundred citizens of Arkansas, formerly soldiers in the Union army, indorsing the course of General Sheridan in New Orleans, and declaring that the statements made by him were true. Laid upon the table.

Unfinished business, being the resolution of Mr. Schurz, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation by Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana their rights of self-government under the Constitution, &c., was resumed, and Mr. Saulsbury concluded his argument begun yesterday. Referring to the events which took place in New Orleans on the morning of the 4th instant, he said it was only by permission of Kellogg that the members of the Legislature could enter the State House. He argued that the organization of the Legislature under Wiltz was perfectly legal. After Wiltz had been sworn in, all members, Democrats and Republicans, took the oath, thus recognizing Wiltz as Speaker.

Mr. SHERMAN said, as he understood the facts, no Republican members had been sworn in by Wiltz.

Mr. BAYARD said he had positive information that 102 members of the Legislature were sworn in by Wiltz.

Mr. SAULSBURY, resuming, argued that there was a rapid tendency toward a centralization of power in this country, and that the States were to be depleted of the rights guaranteed them under the Constitution. The Democrats argued that Wiltz was not elected Speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives because the Clerk of the old House did not put the motion. If Louisiana there was nothing in the Constitution requiring the Clerk of the old House to organize the succeeding one. It was simply a matter of statute law. He would say, frankly, that he was pleased with the tone of the President's message. He had heard the murmurings of discontent in the land. He referred to the speech made by the Senator from Illinois (Logan). It was not an argument; it was denunciatory of the Democratic party—an exhibition of the skull and cross-bones. Common rumor said this exhibition of the death's-head, etc., was an effort to prepare the public mind for the Republican party's taking military possession of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama, and he did not know how many more Southern States, and to compel them to vote for the Republican party in the next Presidential election.

Mr. CONKLING, in the remarks of the Senator reminded him of certain newspaper enterprises, where newspapers sometimes had the news exclusive. The Senator was the only one who had the news that these States were to be taken possession of by military power.

Mr. SAULSBURY said if the Senator intimated that he concocted this story, it was false.

Mr. CONKLING said if the Senator had uttered such words he had a capacity for hearing greater than any other Senator. He did not say the Senator had concocted the story; therefore, the remark that he (Saulsbury) made in reply was exceedingly out of place. If the Senator wished to put upon him an affront by the use of discourteous language, he (Conkling) would not avoid any occasion he might seek of that kind. He would say to the Senator that if he could not show good manners and decency in debate, he would not shrink from entering upon a contest even with the Senator from Delaware. I repel, as indecent and offensive, the remarks he made.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he inferred that Senator Conkling intimated that he (Saulsbury) put the rumor in circulation. When the Senator from New York rose from his place and said that he (Saulsbury, put such a rumor in circulation, he would resent it. He had never offered an indignity to any Senator, and by the help of God, no Senator should offer an affront to him. If the Senator did not intend an insult, he was sorry for what he said, but he would not have submitted to what he deemed an insult, even before the majesty of the Senator from New York. If that Senator desired to make a reply, he could do it now or hereafter, in his own way. He then concluded his speech.

Mr. CLAYTON spoke of the existence of Ku-Klux in the Southern States in years past, and said it would be seen that the White League of to-day was but the Ku-Klux of two years ago. He knew the organization did exist in Arkansas, for it became his duty as Governor of the State to investigate the matter; and he read extracts from the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. Referring to Tennessee, he said the State was handed over five years ago by treachery to Democratic rule, and read from the report of the Attorney for the Western District of that State in reference to the trouble last summer, sent to the Senate by Attorney General Williams. He quoted from the dispatch of Governor Garland, of Arkansas, to the President, and said that A. H. Garland, who styled himself Governor of Arkansas, had informed the President that there were no Ku-Klux in the State. Of course not; because when the Democrats came into power they immediately became the State militia and were armed by the State. In Arkansas, of five hundred white Democrats who murdered negroes, not one suffered the extreme penalty of the law. He would ask the Senator from Tennessee (Cooper) if he knew of any in his State?

Mr. COOPER—Yes, several.

Mr. CLAYTON said he would inquire of the Senator from Georgia (Norwood) if he knew of any in his State?

Mr. NORWOOD said the Senator from Arkansas seemed to be on a general tour of investigation. He (Clayton) had better inform himself before he attempted to inform the Senate and address the country.

Mr. CLAYTON then inquired of the Senator from Kentucky (Stevenson) if he knew of an instance where a white man was punished for the murder of a negro.

Mr. STEVENSON said Kentucky had, time and again, punished them. While he was Governor he had frequently refused to interfere with the punishment of white men for the murder of negroes. He would scorn, either as Governor or a citizen, to excuse crime on account of politics. When the Senator (Clayton) desired to compare notes between Kentucky and Arkansas, in honor, in punishment of crime, in purity of the administration of the government, he (Stevenson) was ready.

Mr. CLAYTON said the editor of the *Courier-Journal* said the law was not enforced. He would ask the Senator from North Carolina (Merrimon) if he knew of an instance in his State where a white man was punished for the murder of a negro.

Mr. MERRIMON replied in the affirmative, and said one white man was executed in Wilmington six months ago. Two white men, in another county, were found guilty of killing a negro and sentenced to death, but the Republican Governor commuted their sentence, and they were now in the penitentiary.

Mr. COOPER asked the Senator to yield the floor that he might read a dispatch of Governor Brown to the President.

Mr. CLAYTON declined to have it read, but said the Senator might state the substance.

Mr. COOPER proceeded to read the dispatch of Governor Brown to the President, in regard to the troubles in the Western district of that State last summer.

Mr. CLAYTON said he would not yield to have it read.

Mr. COOPER claimed the floor, the Senator having yielded to him.

The CHAIR (Ingalls) decided that the Senator from Arkansas was entitled to the floor.

Mr. COOPER appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. CONKLING moved to lay the appeal on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. CLAYTON, resuming, said that in Southern States where the Democrats had control, there was no peace. The slave power in this country was not dead; it still lived and aspired to wield the rod of empire over this country. That slave power had control of all the Southern States, except Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina, and was grasping for those States that it might have the South undivided.

Mr. SHERMAN obtained the floor to speak on the resolution. He said as the Senator from Maine (Morrill) had given notice that he would call up the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill on Monday, he would yield to that Senator now for a motion to lay aside pending resolution and call up the appropriation bill referred to, with the understanding that he (Sherman) retained the floor on the Louisiana resolution next week, after the appropriation bill shall be disposed of.

Mr. STEVENSON hoped the Louisiana debate would be resumed after the disposal of the appropriation bill.

Messrs. PEASE, RANSOM, MERRIMON and STEVENSON announced that they desired to speak on the resolutions.

Mr. MORTON gave notice that he would call up the Constitutional amendments in relation to the election of President and Vice President reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections last session, as soon as the Legislative Appropriation bill shall be disposed of.

Mr. MORRILL said that unless there should be the greatest economy in regard to time, it would be found that business would be in a terrible condition the last days of the session. He thought this Louisiana debate had already occupied too much of the session, and he would not hesitate to oppose it with any of the appropriation bills.

After further discussion, it was decided to go on with the Louisiana discussion to-day.

Mr. SHERMAN replied to the charges against the President of the United States and General Sheridan by the Senator from Delaware (Bayard), and said he was surprised to hear them from one usually so calm as that Senator. The Senator from Missouri (Schurz) had also joined in that arraignment. That Senator had made his whole argument from a false statement of facts. He meant no disrespect to the Senator (Schurz), but as soon as he heard his statement of facts he knew that his argument, based on such a statement, was wholly unreliable and deserving of no consideration whatever. The arraignment of these officers was not only here, but went all over the country. The most remarkable statement was from the Governor of his own State (Allen), made on the eighth of January, in Columbus. He next referred to the meeting held at the Cooper Union, New York, and said he believed the day would come when some of the gentlemen who participated in that meeting would regret it. Neither President Grant nor the Republican party was responsible for what took place in New Orleans on the fourth of January. The whole gist of the matter was, that an officer of the army expelled from the Legislature five men who had no right to be there. The officer had simply gone there to prevent an illegal organization. The law of the State was not obeyed in the organization of the Legislature.

Mr. THURMAN denied that an officer of the army had any right to interfere, even if there was an illegal organization. He contended that the organization was a legal one, and that the five men who were put out had as much right to seats in that Legislature as his colleague or himself had to a seat in this body.

Mr. SHERMAN, resuming, said Wiltz was not elected Speaker by a majority of members. There was one principle in this Government which all agreed upon, and that was that the majority must rule.

Before concluding, Mr. SHERMAN yielded to Mr. BAYARD for a motion to adjourn, which was agreed to—yeas 17, nays 16.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Germany.

THE GUSTAV MATTER GROWING SERIOUS.

LONDON, January 16.—The *Daily News* publishes a dispatch from Bendaye, stating that the German man-of-war Nautilus, landed one hundred men at Zarauz, on the Spanish coast, who occupied the place after a short resistance by the Carlists. Germany will soon have fifty guns on the northern coast of Spain.

PARIS, January 16.—A circular letter was received from Berlin a few days ago, which states that Germany, although wishing to respect the feelings of the Spanish Government, considers she is obliged to satisfy public opinion and avenge the insult to her flag. She has decided to adopt the same conciliatory policy toward the new government which was maintained toward the President Serrano; therefore she claims the good will of Spain in satisfaction due the German flag.

OPENING OF THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

BERLIN, January 16.—The Prussian Diet was opened to-day by Herr Camphauzen, Minister of Finance. The King's speech was devoted to local matters.

Spain.

ALFONSO AT DINNER—PENALTIES MITIGATED.

MADRID, January 16.—King Alfonso gave a dinner last evening to the members of his Cabinet and Diplomatic Corps.

A decree was published announcing the punishment in cases of the violation of the ordinary criminal laws.

General Primo De Rivera will accompany the King on his visit to the Army of the North.

THE GUSTAV FROM A CARLIST STANDPOINT.

BAYONNE, January 16.—The reports that the German corvette Nautilus landed a party at Guetaria, are pronounced false. The Carlists declare that they would vigorously resist such an attempt. They persistently deny that the Gustav was fired on, and assert that the crew thanked the Carlist officer for assistance rendered. It is believed that the matter will be settled without recourse to arms, as the Carlists will lead to vigorous action on the part of the Spanish navy against the Carlist position on the Guipuzcoan coast.

THE ARMY OF THE NORTH—AN EFFORT TO RELIEVE CARLISTA—SALARIES OF THE CLERGY—A CROWN FURNISHED BY MADRID MERCHANTS.

MADRID, January 17.—King Alfonzo will assume chief command of the Army of the North. He will probably be accompanied to headquarters by General Jovelar, Minister of War. Strenuous efforts are to be made for the relief of Pampeluna. A large number of troops with this object has already commenced. The King has signed a decree relative to the salaries of the clergy, and declared that while giving proper care and respect to the Catholic clergy, he desires to firmly maintain religious liberty as it exists in most civilized countries. The subvention to the clergy has been raised from 3,500,000 to 41,000,000 pesetas. The merchants of Madrid have presented a magnificent crown to the King.

England.

ILLNESS OF PRINCE LEOPOLD—GLADSTONE PUBLISHES ANOTHER ATTACK ON PAPACY.

LONDON, January 18, 3:30 A. M.—Prince Leopold, who was recovering from a fever, has had an attack of hemorhage which has greatly weakened him.

Gladstone has written an article on the speeches of Pope Pius IX., which appears in the *Quarterly Review*. He sketches the history of the Pope's reign, points out the increased subserviency of the Roman Catholic clergy, and concludes that the mass of the British nation now repudiates the pretensions of the papacy more eagerly and resolutely than it has done for many generations.

Marine News.

LONDON, January 16.—The steamships Cuba and Wiscousin, from New York, have arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, January 17.—The steamer Adriatic, from New York, arrived.

The steamer Maas, from Rotterdam, has arrived at New York.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 16, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅜@93⅝; for account 93⅝@93¾. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 107½; 1867, 107½; 10-40's, 104½; new 5's, 103¾. New York Central 92; Erie 20¾; preferred 43.

FRANKFORT, January 16.—5-20's, 1882, 98¾.

PARIS, January 16.—Rentes 62 francs 22½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 16.—Cotton a shade easier; middling upland 7⅝d; Orleans 7⅞d; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export, and 7,800 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard 66s. Hams 38s.

ANTWERP, January 16.—Petroleum 25½ francs.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17, 1 A. M., 1875.

PROBABILITIES.

During Monday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, falling, followed by rising barometer, generally lower temperature then on Sunday, light to fresh variable winds, cloudy weather and light rains. In the West Gulf States, falling barometer, rising temperature, north or east winds, cloudy weather and light rains. In Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, higher barometer, generally cloudy weather, higher temperature than on Sunday, variable winds and light rain or snow. In the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the Northwest, higher barometer, north or west winds, higher temperature than on Sunday, and clear or clearing weather, which conditions will extend over the Upper Lake Region. For the Middle States and the Lower Lake Region, falling barometer, rising temperature, cloudy weather, light snows, except possibly light rains in the southern portion of the former, and east or north winds. For New England, high, followed by falling barometer, rising temperature, winds shifting to north and east, increasing cloudiness and snow. The Mississippi river at Cairo and Memphis will continue slowly falling.

Midnight Bulletin.

January 17, 1875—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo	30.24	39	.....	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.30	18	N. E.	Cloudy.
Davenport	30.40	5	N. E.	L't snow.
Indianapolis	30.28	15	N. E.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	30.33	10	E.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	30.35	11	N. W.	L't snow.
Louisville	30.28	22	N. E.	Fair.
Memphis	30.25	31	E.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.32	24	N. W.	Threating
Omaha	30.42	6	N.	L't snow.
Pittsburgh	30.40	14	E.	L't snow.
Shreveport	30.20	41	.....	Threat'ng
St. Louis	30.29	22	E.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.46	0	.....	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.27	40	.....	Cloudy.
Yankton	30.55	1	N.	L't snow.
LaCrosse	30.47	8	N.	H'y snow.
North Platte	30.11	2	N. E.	Cloudy.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, January 16.—In the Senate to-day, a resolution was offered for the appointment by the Governor of one person from each Congressional district to prepare amendments to the Constitution, and submit the same to the General Assembly for consideration. The resolution was tabled to discuss.

In the House, bills were introduced to prohibit medical practitioners from advertising or practicing remedies for the cure of diseases other than those recognized by some regularly constituted college, and to compensate persons for establishing public watering places.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Evansville Saturday night, in behalf of improving the Ohio river. Strong resolutions were adopted.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Caucus of Republican Senators

Admission of New Mexico and Colorado Discussed.

IRWIN'S CASE ADJOURNED TILL TO-DAY.

He is Still Determined Not to Divulge.

New Schemes for Printing Stamps, Bonds, Greenbacks, Etc.

Proposed Compromise on the Bill for the Government of the District.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17, 1875.

Printing of Stamps, Bonds, Greenbacks, Etc.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency has agreed to report a bill providing that all stamps that require but one impression, such as the internal revenue and customs revenue stamps, all postage stamps and official department stamps, shall be printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in this city; that all stamps requiring two or more impressions, such as legal tenders, bonds, national bank notes, etc., shall be printed, one side in this city and the other at some other point, under contract with the Secretary of the Treasury. This arrangement is to go into effect after existing contracts expire. The question of continuing the use of fibre paper was left open till the next meeting of the Committee.

The Louisiana Committee.

Messrs. G. F. Hoar, Wheeler, Frye and Marshall, the four members of the Select Committee on Southern Affairs who did not visit New Orleans, will leave for that city to-night or to-morrow, to investigate for themselves the facts detailed in the report of Messrs. Foster, Phelps and Potter.

R. B. Irwin.

in conversation with a friend to-day, said he was not very sanguine that he would be released on bail by Judge McArthur to-morrow, but he fears the decision will be that he must remain in jail until released by order of the House. He added, however, that no matter what the action of the Court might be, he would not consent to any bail bond given by his friends. Irwin has not known what the decision of the Court might be, he would not consent to any bail bond given by his friends. Irwin has not known what the decision will be until it is announced in open Court to-morrow morning.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

The Republican Senators held another important caucus yesterday. It was, after some discussion, agreed that, in view of the shortness of the session, some of the important business before the Senate must now be taken up. In accordance with this determination, every day hereafter the calendar will be taken up in the morning hour and as many bills as possible disposed of. There was also an animated discussion as to the propriety of admitting into the Union New Mexico and Colorado. This is strongly urged by some of the Territorial and Western Republicans. Almost all of the Eastern Senators opposed the policy of admitting any more new States at the present time. Mr. Morrill, of Maine, spoke very strongly against it, and said that, even as a party measure, he did not see its propriety, for there was no certainty that New Mexico or Colorado would vote with the Republican party. No decision was arrived at in regard to the matter by the caucus.

Secret Diplomatic Government.

There has been a movement initiated to harmonize the supporters and opponents of the Morrill bill for the government of this District, by providing for the election of a delegate to Congress. It is doubtful, however, whether this will satisfy the opponents of the bill, as they want suffrage in its fullest sense.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17, 1875.

THE PROPOSED DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

The plan proposed by Senator Bayard for a proposed consultation of leading Democrats, numbering in all between thirty and forty, Ex-Governor Magoffin, Reverdy Johnson, Jeremiah S. Black, Mr. Kernan, of New York, Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, are named among them. None of the present incumbents of Congress have been invited to the conference. The object is to consider the present condition of political affairs and to confer with and by the Democrats in the event of a called session of Congress. Their action in the way of suggestions would then be reported to the Democratic members here.

PINCHBACK COMING TO TAKE HIS SEAT AS SENATOR.

A prominent Republican Senator says Pinchback will be admitted to a seat in the Senate, according to the determination of the recent caucus.

FIRE RECORD.

Fawtucket, R. I.—$140,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., January 16.—The old mill at Fawtucket, occupied for manufacturing cotton goods by Stafford & Pierce, was burned. Loss on the stock and machinery, $90,000, insured for $24,640; loss on the building, $60,000.

St. Paul—$15,000.

ST. PAUL, MINN., January 16.—The fine stone residence of William Davis, on Robert street, was burned this morning. Most of the furniture was saved. The loss is about $15,000.

Baltimore—Over $25,000.

BALTIMORE, January 16.—Two upper floors of the five-story iron building of the Consolidated Real Estate and Fire Insurance Company, of this city, was burned out to-night. The loss on the building is $10,000. John T. Ryan & Brother, an occupant of one of the destroyed floors, loses $15,000. Ryan & Ricketts, type founders, occupied the other story. Their loss is unknown. The lower floors were occupied as offices. Among them, that of the Amazon Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, was flooded and damaged by water.

Hosiery Mill Destroyed.

PHILMONT, N. Y., January 17.—The High Rock hosiery mill of Hardin & Son was burned this morning. Insured for $3,200.

Sparta, Wisconsin—$30,000.

MILWAUKEE, January 16.—The Commercial block at Sparta, Wisconsin, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $20,000, mostly insured. The losers are Lee & Baldwin, Simpson & Moffatt, J. A. Warner, Palmer and J. H. Hill.

Cairo—$10,000.

CAIRO, ILL., January 17.—The residence of Thomas W. Halliday was partially destroyed by fire this forenoon, originating in a defective flue. The loss is estimated at $10,000 to $15,000, fully covered by insurance.

POLITICAL.

Minnesota.

THE SENATORSHIP UNDECIDED.

ST. PAUL, January 16.—Canvassing for the United States Senatorship continues active. It is by no means certain that the nomination of Ramsey by the caucus last night will be indorsed in the Legislature. The caucus was not full, and it is asserted that a Democrat was smuggled into the caucus to make up the number necessary to a choice. It is said to-day that the friends of Davis, who threaten a bolt, are negotiating with the Democrats. This is said to explain the sudden adjournment of the Democratic caucus last night without making a nomination of a Democratic candidate for United States Senator.

Florida.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR STEARNS.

TALLAHASSEE, January 16.—Governor Stearns, in his message, expresses the hope that the Legislature will not neglect State interests in the contest for United States Senator. He urges the recognition of Cuba by Congress, and says the National Government should make good to depositors in the Freedmen's bank the full amount of their deposits.

Massachusetts.

THE SENATORSHIP—A BALLOT TO-MORROW.

BOSTON, January 16.—The all-engrossing topic here is the United States Senatorship. The latest impression seems to be that Dawes and Hoar will develope about equal strength, and the friends of each are determined. Very strong hints are thrown out of a contemplated fusion of Democrats and Conservatives. The Republicans will hold a caucus on Monday, immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, and will ballot on Tuesday for Senator.

Missouri.

FRANK M. COCKERELL NOMINATED FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

ST. LOUIS, January 16.—General Frank M. Cockerell was nominated for United States Senator by the Democratic caucus at Jefferson City, to-night. The vote stood: Cockerell 83, Phelps 25, Reynolds 9, Norton 3, Shields 1.

Five hundred dollars are offered for the capture of Bill Rodifer, who escaped from the Indiana state prison, Friday morning.

CINCINNATI.

Louisiana Meeting in Pike's Opera House—Letters, Speeches and Resolutions.

CINCINNATI, January 16.—A large meeting of citizens was held to-night, at Pike's Opera House, to protest against the action of the military authorities in Louisiana. Letters were read from Governor Allen, Hon. W. S. Groesbeck and Judge Hoadley, expressive of sympathy with the objects of the meeting, and from Hon. Job E. Stevenson, who expressed a willingness to take part in a meeting to express public sentiment, but objected to a meeting to protest against the military action. The assemblage was addressed by Mayor Johnson, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, D. T. Wright, O. J. Dodds and Hon. W. L. Converse, Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It is part of the current public history of this country that on the 4th day of January, 1875, a General of the army of the United States detailed an armed body of soldiers, with orders to enter the Legislative halls of the State of Louisiana while the Legislature of said State was engaged in the work of organization, and to compel the withdrawal from said hall of persons claiming membership in said body and who had been admitted to seats and qualified as members, said orders being executed by said soldiers, thus interrupting the organization of said body and affording an opportunity to other persons claiming the same seats to enter and occupy the same and to organize said Legislature, thus practically determining a contest of election; and,

WHEREAS, A General of the army has publicly called upon the President of the United States to declare a portion of the people outlaws and to grant him authority to try, condemn and punish them by martial law; therefore,

Resolved, That, as citizens of the republic, invested with the right and charged with the duty of giving earnest attention to public affairs and with pronouncing dispassionate judgment thereon, we regard these events with alarm and indignation.

Resolved, That it is essential to the preservation of free institutions in the United States that the military power shall at all times be subordinate to the civil power, that the army shall not be called upon or permitted to perform any police power in any part of the Union, that the right and duty of preserving social order within the several States shall at all times be recognized as belonging to the respective State governments, except in the single instance provided by the Federal Constitution, which authorizes the General Government to protect the States respectively against domestic violence upon the call of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened.

Resolved, That our judgment of the action of General Sheridan is formed without regard to the truth or falsity of the grounds upon which he has sought to justify his action by his own statement of facts, it was an unwarranted and violent usurpation of power, in violation of the Constitution and of his duty as a citizen and soldier; and we call upon our fellow citizens throughout the Union not to be misled in the discussion of this grave topic by the recital of alleged wrongs and the illegal acts of other persons at other times and places, but to judge the action of Sheridan upon its own merits; that usurpers of power in all periods of the history of the race begin with liberty and despotism have justified themselves by the plea that the public safety required their usurpation.

Resolved, That the call of General Sheridan for power to arrest, condemn and punish citizens of Louisiana by martial law, is a gross insult to the people of Louisiana and deserves rebuke from the Government and people.

Resolved, That we view with distrust and disapprobation the combinations of military titles, military officers and military emoluments, believing that the true military power of the republic is and should always be its citizen-soldiery, and that we call upon our immediate Representatives in Congress to support the bill recently introduced in the Legislature of the State of Ohio for the abolition of the office of Lieutenant General of the Army of the United States, with an amendment including all other unnecessary military officers.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our Representatives in Congress by the Chairman of this meeting.

BOSTON.

The Louisiana Meeting—Wendell Phillips Makes a Speech for the Government.

BOSTON, January 16.—The Faneuil Hall meeting to protest, as the call had it, "against the recent outrage on the Louisiana Legislature," was not by any means a harmonious affair. After the advertised speakers had concluded their addresses, loud calls were made for Wendell Phillips, who, by invitation of the Chairman of the meeting, made his way to the platform amid a tumult of applause, shouts, and hisses. He made a somewhat long address, although frequently interrupted, asserting that President Grant and General De Trobriand complied with every requisition of the Constitution and the law. As a citizen of Boston, he protested against the adoption of the resolutions. He said: "My anxiety was not for the administration, but for the oppressed people of the South. Should you pass these resolutions, the blood of hundreds of black men and hundreds of white men would be on your hands. Four millions of negroes were called into freedom to save the nation, and now you refuse to allow the President to protect these persons who were brought from the condition of danger by the very act of the nation."

CASUALTIES.

Accident on Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad—One Man Killed.

CINCINNATI, January 16.—The passenger train east on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad struck a wagon which was crossing the track, near Arcola, Indiana, this morning. The train was not damaged nor delayed. One man who was in the wagon was killed. The attempt to cross the track in front of the train was a reckless one.

Nitro-Glycerine Explosion—Four Men Killed.

NEW YORK, January 16.—This afternoon a small nitro-glycerine factory, situated on a small artificial island in North river, a short distance below Communipaw, was blown up and four men killed. The bodies of three of them, James Laverty, Alfred Hopkins and George Brown, were recovered. They were terribly disfigured. The body of the other man, who was known as Big Frank, has not been recovered. Shortly after the explosion another workman was seen leaving the island in a boat, which sunk. His fate is not known.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Murderous Assault in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 16.—A man named John Ryan, was found lying on St. Clair street, near Wilson avenue, about one o'clock this morning, in an almost frozen condition, with his head terribly battered and face covered with blood. He was taken to the second precinct station and a physician sent for, but he refused to allow anything to be done for him. Afterward he was removed to his residence, on Sherbrook street. Ryan says the parties who assaulted him are brothers, named Merkel. His recovery is considered doubtful.

The Goose Island Mystery Unsolved.

CHICAGO, January 16.—The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of Frederick Ruetz, found murdered at Goose Island, last Monday, is that there is not evidence against any of the persons sufficient to hold them. The jury has been discharged and the mystery of the murder remains unsolved.

Connecticut Murderer Convicted.

NEW HAVEN, January 17.—John B. Ander

The Commercial.

MONDAY JANUARY 18, 1875.

NEARLY all the United States Senatorial elections come in a bunch, this week.

THE Democratic party does not play SHERIDAN'S "School for Scandal" at all successfully.

THE President having spoken the truth on the Louisiana question, the Bourbon heathen rage, and the Democracy imagine a vain thing.

THAT Nebraska TIPTON slasher is evidently determined, in the concluding days of his public career, not to lose his well-earned claim to the title of the clerical clown of the United States Senate.

DON PIATT, who "stood upon his dignity" as a witness before the Pacific Mail Investigating Committee, on Friday, grew tired before his examination was half completed. He had nothing else to stand upon.

AGAIN we repeat that the *Post* has more bitter denunciation of General SHERIDAN for his efforts to control the White Leaguers in New Orleans, than it ever had for JEFF. DAVIS and his crew during the whole period of the rebellion.

AFTER a careful examination of the industrial and financial field, the New York *Economist* feels fully justified in the conclusion that the turning point has been reached, and that we have fairly entered on the path of improvement.

SENATOR SEETH, a Republican Senator of Indiana, has introduced a bill in that branch of the Legislature of that State, admitting colored children to the public schools, which, if passed, will set aside the infamous Democratic decision of Chief Justice BUSHRIE—and all the Bourbon members are seething hot with rage over it.

AN OUTWARD, visible sign of an inward spiritual defect. Two Democratic members of the Illinois Legislature had manliness, decency and patriotism enough to vote against the resolutions introduced into that body condemning the President and General SHERIDAN, and, as a consequence, they are to be read out of the party.

A MEETING of railroad managers is to be held at Cleveland on Wednesday, whereat a proposition will be made to modify the agreement entered into at Saratoga, and so continue the combination. It is not probable, however, that any compromise will be arranged. The freight departments of the various lines have been "cutting under" for months past.

THE rebel yell of the South is still awakening responsive echoes in the cavernous depths of Northern Bourbon bosoms; but orderly-minded people, everywhere, have become convinced that the only "outrage" committed in New Orleans was the revolutionary assumption of the organization of the Louisiana House by a mob of desperate intruders.

THE voice of labor. A trade union congress, comprising nearly all the labor societies of Great Britain, assembles at Liverpool to-day. The meeting will represent half a million of "working people." The Miners' National Union numbers 135,000 members, and several other unions of particular trades number from 50,000 to 100,000. Delegates from female trade societies and from the Agricultural Laborers' Union will be represented in the congress for the first time.

THE election of CHARLES A. STEVENS, Republican, to succeed Mr. CROCKER, deceased, from a Congressional district in Massachusetts, which in November last went Democratic, is a sign of the healthy reaction in public sentiment which is now going on. There are scores of Congressional districts throughout the country, which then elected Democrats, in which now no Democrat can succeed. If any Democratic Congressman, elected from a Republican district doubts this, let him test the sincerity of his doubt by resigning.

THE surviving members of the old Liberty Guard are everywhere responding to the new bugle call of Freedom. WENDELL PHILLIPS stood up manfully in the late meeting at Faneuil Hall, and defended the Administration's conduct of the Louisiana matter, and WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON has written a letter on the Louisiana troubles that has no uncertain sound. He has not the slightest doubt of the character of the contest there, and his sympathies are thoroughly with those who have been enslaved in the mind, and whose dearest rights are endangered now.

THERE has been a great hue and cry among the reactionists of the South and their Northern sympathizers over the New Orleans dispatch of General SHERIDAN, in which the word "banditti" was used. Here is a genuine transcript of the telegram in question, as transmitted to Congress among the documents accompanying the President's special message on Louisiana affairs:

"*W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

"Please say to the President that he need give himself no uneasiness about the condition of affairs here. I will preserve the peace, which it is not hard to do with the military and naval forces in and about the city; and if Congress will *declare the White Leagues and similar organizations, white or black, banditti, I will relieve it* of the necessity of any special legislation for the preservation of peace and equality of rights in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, and the Executive from much of the trouble heretofore had in this section of the country. P. H. SHERIDAN.

"Lieutenant General United States Army."

Where does the partisanship in this come in?

WILTZ, the Democrat who tried to cheat himself into the Speakership of the Louisiana House of Representatives, and then sent for the United States troops to keep him in his usurped place, now proposes to the President that the same troops shall be used to put things back in the place they were in before the usurping Democratic members were expelled. WILTZ is perfectly willing that the army should be used to help him and his colleagues into power; but he thinks it monstrous tyranny to use the army against them. In like manner the Democrats of the entire nation sustained President PIERCE in using the army to expel the Free State Legislature of Kansas from Topeka, and thought it in every respect right; but they resent the use of the army to secure the enforcement of the laws in Louisiana as usurpation, tyranny, despotism, and what not. Their objection is not to the use of the army, in such cases, but to its being used against them. WILTZ and his Democratic colleagues were the first to invoke the aid of the army; and they invoke it, now, if the aid given is to be upon their side.

THAT portion of the message of Governor HARTRANFT recommending the establishment of technical schools, is everywhere eliciting unstinted commendation. The *Iron Age* says:

So far as we know, no State has yet undertaken the work of providing facilities for industrial and technical education on a scale calculated to place such facilities within the reach of the great mass of those who would be most benefited. We need free schools, with day and evening classes, in all our large cities and industrial centers, where those who will require a knowledge of mathematics, the applied sciences and drawing, under a system which shall so classify the studies as to enable pupils to learn, in the least time, that which is most immediately useful to him in the trade he follows or proposes to follow. Polytechnic schools, in which students could follow a complete course of study, extending through three or five years, will naturally grow out of such a system, and we can wait for their establishment until their importance shall be understood and appreciated by the public.

It is to be noped the subject may receive the prompt and intelligent attention of the Legislature. Certainly there is no State in the Union which depends so largely as Pennsylvania upon the intelligence and skill of its mechanics and miners for present and future prosperity.

THE selection of MCDONALD as the Democratic candidate for United States Senator in Indiana, is evidence of the preponderance of the rebel element in that party. This man MCDONALD never drew a loyal breath. There is not a single patriotic impulse in him, and he is as devoid of warm blood as a frog. He was an open sympathizer with the rebels during the war, and an active member of that rebel organization, the Sons of Liberty, which was a secret band, formed for giving substantial aid and comfort to the enemy during the late war. He was the VALLANDIGHAM of Indiana, and deserved expatriation for his treason as much as did his Ohio congener. The warm-hearted Southerner, surrounded by rebel influences, social, religious and political, had some excuse for being led off into resistance to the Government; but McDONALD had no such excuse. He was a traitor from choice, and he sided against his Government with all the bitterness which characterized the Tories of the Revolution. Such is the creature whom the Democracy of Indiana put forward as their representative man; and they are consistent in doing so. The true purpose and spirit of the party crops out in just such acts as this; and the people of the United States may rest assured that, if they do not promptly meet it and crush it out, the same class of men will turn up every where, and carry out their revolutionary plans whenever the opportunity is afforded them.

THE CRISIS AND THE REPUBLIC IN FRANCE.

President MACMAHON is again in an embarrassing position, what in France they call a serious crisis. Soon after the meeting of the Assembly a proposition of the government concerning Algiers was voted down, and then in two successive acts the Assembly manifested its indisposition to regard the wishes of the President in reference to the constitution of the septennate. Great agitation was the consequence, and the entire cabinet offered its resignation. From the action of the Assembly it was apparent that no compromise, understanding or agreement is possible among the parties of the Assembly, except, indeed, on one point. They are each and all equally resolved to avoid binding themselves for the future more tightly than they are already bound by the loose and precarious law by which the septennate was created. Each party hopes to gain its object before the expiration of the seven years, and no party is willing to adopt any measure by which it would or might be prevented from taking advantage of contingencies. The Legitimists will do nothing which might hinder or retard the restoration of the monarchy; the Republicans regard the definitive recognition of the republic as the indispensable preliminary of any satisfactory settlement for the future, while the Bonapartists, seeing in the actual state of matters a fair opening for the establishment of the empire, are unwilling to constitute any other political form on more solid or imposing foundations. In other terms, these parties all desire the septennate to stand for the present just as it is, just as it was founded two years ago, without the constitutional law which Marshal MACMAHON desires to have enacted. A constitution of the septennate according to the views of the President is favored by only a small party in the Assembly, mostly Orleanists, and there is no likelihood that this party of *septennalistes purs*," as they are called, is destined to increase in numbers or influence. The probability is that these four parties will continue to maintain their present position and attitude toward one another, no one of them acquiring a majority over all the others.

Every one sees that the political situation thus resulting is very awkward and unsatisfactory to the President. It may be even distressing. The President's embarrassment was sufficiently manifest in the fact that within the space of twenty-four hours, in his desperate efforts to form a cabinet he conferred with the Duke of BROGLIE, chief of the Monarchical party, and with M. DUFAURE, a prominent Republican. Some, indeed a good many, think of a *coup d'etat* as the most likely escape for the Marshal out of his difficulties. And if the Assembly had in the beginning gratified the President's wish to establish a second chamber, a *coup d'etat* might be effectual. But to disolve the Assembly without a legal right to do so, and without a Chamber of Peers to sanction that or other acts by giving them a constitutional color, would be a hazardous experiment. President MACMAHON as self-constituted dictator might not be able to have a royalist Assembly elected. The Assembly elected might and probably would contain a Republican majority, which might abolish the septennate. It is by no means certain that even the army would support the Marshal in defying either the present Assembly or another chosen in its place.

But there is an alternative which some trust President MACMAHON may be wise enough to adopt. Let him recognize the truth which M. THIERS recognized, namely, that a great majority of the French people are hostile to a restoration of monarchy in any form, a truth more obvious now than when M. THIERS was driven from power by a Royalist conspiracy. Since then twenty-three of twenty-eight supplementary elections have resulted in favor of Republican candidates, and other indications point with equal clearness in the same direction. Then let MACMAHON declare himself in favor of a dissolution of the present Assembly, an act which, it is predicted, would restore to him the popularity he has lost. His popularity thus recovered, he will be able to exert great influence on the elections, not indeed sufficient influence to secure a Royalist Assembly, but sufficient to secure a strong Conservative majority. Doubtless the new Assembly would be Republican, but it would also be in favor of maintaining the septennate until its expiration, to be succeeded by a republic. At any rate, some observers feel pretty confident that on condition of thus accepting the situation, of thus recognizing the popular will and adapting himself to it, will President MACMAHON be enabled to retain his power until 1880. The present crisis may possibly pass away, but another will soon be inevitable, and if the President persists in the attempt to govern France by aid of the present Assembly, he will be compelled either to resign his office or to adopt some violent mode of rendering it effective.

Certainly to see President MACMAHON follow in the footsteps of M. THIERS, to see him place himself at the head of the popular party in declaring a republic the definitive and permanent government of France, would be a great surprise to the world. And the surprise would be all the greater in connection with the fact, that only a few days ago the Marshal abruptly broke off his negotiations with M. DUFAURE on the subject of a cabinet, when M. DUFAURE specified the immediate organization of the republic as, in his judgment, the only practicable means of reconciling the interests of right and conservatism and of satisfying the French people.

We have all heard of Myra Bradwell, who passed her examination but was denied the right to practice in the courts of Illinois, on the ground that she was a married woman, and who carried her case up to the Supreme Court of the United States and lost it. We have had a large amount of small wit at her expense. Her name has been made the synonym of unwomanliness, and those who have formed an idea of her, through newspaper reports, would be surprised to see her a rather short, matronly-looking lady, inclined to stoutness, with a remarkably handsome face, brilliant black eyes, and curling black hair, always handsomely dressed, and with an address peculiarly winning. She is a general favorite with her gentlemen acquaintances, and her husband seems perfectly certain that he won a prize in the matrimonial lottery. He is James Bradwell, late Judge of the Orphans Court of Cook county, in which office he distinguished himself by the clearness of his decisions and the justice and fearlessness with which he enforced the rights of widows and orphans. During the war he rendered important services to the State of Illinois in her contest with her strong Copperhead element; is a clear thinker and eloquent public speaker. He is a member of the Legislature, now, and makes a specialty of pressing the cause of woman's equality before the law. Any bill having for its subject the advancement of woman's interest, comes from him or finds in him a most efficient aid. He is over six feet high, broad chested and brawny armed, and says he feels perfectly able to run the race of life with any woman, and give her an even start; wants no legal advantage of any of them, thinks the franchise an important means of protection, and that women, being weaker than men, need it more than they do. So, if only one shall vote, this ought to be the women, because the men can take care of themselves with their ballots. Such is the woman's rights speeches for the family, as his wife has never a word to say in public, but sits in his office, and, as editor of the *Legal News*, is law oracle of the State, while she performs the part of mother to their son and daughter now approaching man and womanhood in a manner well worthy of imitation.

Her husband and children do not regard her as cook, laundress, chambermaid, seamstress and general household drudge, and by cunning flattery of her charms wring fifteen hours a day of hard work from her overtaxed frame. She does not lie awake nights to contrive the how of asking her owner of her labor for so much as will buy her a pair of shoes. She is queen bee in that domestic hive, and has the honor and independence due her as such.

Alta Hewlett is another Chicago lawyer. Her father died in Rockford, Ills., and left her mother with two little girls and nothing to support them. By industry and economy she kept them until Alta, the eldest, graduated in the high school, at seventeen, when she went to teaching, at thirty dollars per month, while a young man, who graduated in the same class, but far below her in attainments, got forty-five in the same building. She taught through the day and studied law at night. With difficulty she found a lawyer who let her come to his office to read, and undertook the duty of preceptor. When her course was completed she passed a brilliant examination, but could not be admitted to practice. She drew up a bill, went to Springfield and lobbied it through. This opened the door, not only for her, but for all other women in the State. She was examined by the Supreme Court and was triumphantly admitted, went to Rockford, practiced with her preceptor for some time, then went to Chicago, with her mother and sister, rented an office, nailed up her sign, advertised, and got into business. When I last saw her she had had seventy-seven cases, and had won them all, and was engaged, with Mr. Grove, of Bariville, in a land case in which their united fee was twenty-five hundred dollars. She will soon be twenty-one, is self-respectful and makes herself thoroughly respected, understands herself and her business, attends to it and, so far from being an ogre, is in great danger of being spoiled by flattery. To be the belle of a ball room she would only have to go to one, for men may say what they will about strong-minded women, but he is a small specimen of the *genus homo* who does not admire good sense in either man or woman. Men know what it means to succeed in any honorable business, and seldom stint their appraisal of such success.

In the office with Miss Hewlett is Miss Richards, who, for ten years, has been doing a successful business as an insurance broker, and all over the West women are beginning practical solutions of woman's equal right to life and the means of living.

What is Pittsburgh doing? Among the thousands of women one meets on her streets playing the role of handles to so many old filthy street scrapers, might she not spare two or three for some better business without imminent danger that her supply of wives and mothers would run out? Or is this wife and motherhood business so inseparably connected with carrying mule loads of marketing and donkey loads of dry goods that the women who engage in it must needs give all their time and strength to these enrolling employments?

Might not a woman be a Pittsburgh wife and mother and divide her time between the practice of law or medicine and the business of dress; or why is it that a woman can be nothing but a lay figure on which to hang clothes, or a maid of all work with just such wages as some one pleases to give her?

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It was Shakespeare, not Blackmore, who first used the words:

"Let dog I dare not wait upon I would,
Like the poor cat in the adage."

Why not call it the trial of the Holy Scandal?

Modern Democracy is fatuity teaching by example.

Senator Tipton is a revised and improved edition of Eli Perkins.

Some people never know when they are dead. Buckalew don't.

The popular interest in the Centennial is everywhere perceptibly increasing.

"Old Prob." is to have a Sanitary Department added to his multifarious duties.

There are fears that the late cold snap has ruined the prospects for the peach crop.

Another Democratic priest of virtue has now been squeezed by Pacific Mail—Berrett.

For the first time in many years the Delaware river, at Philadelphia, is completely frozen over.

The *Post* has a weak cause in this Louisiana business, and it treats it with becoming weakness.

Gen. Thomas T. Eckert has been elected President of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.

Ah, well! Fortunately the *Post's* sepulchral utterances are of no more account than last year's almanac.

A good many small national banks throughout the West are proposing to surrender their circulation.

Scarlet fever has made sad havoc among the children of Buffalo. Over six hundred fatal cases were reported for 1874.

Faneuil Hall, Boston, is called the cradle of Liberty. But it wasn't rocked at that Louisiana meeting the other night.

It is gratifying to know that considerable progress is being made by detaulting railroads and States toward liquidation.

Congress has appropriated $67,500 for the propagation of food fish. It is to be hoped Democratic editors may profit from it.

The school lands of Texas amount to over 160,000,000 acres, the largest endowment for free school purposes in the world.

Reaction. General Sheridan is receiving letters and telegrams from all parts of the country, approving of his course in New Orleans.

All mining talent joins in the acknowledgment that the Comstock "find" of 1874 surpasses in value any previously made in the world.

Booksellers profess to be satisfied with the results of the holiday trade, which has run from ten to twenty-five per cent. above that of last year.

Wholesale agriculture. A farm in California, consisting of twenty thousand acres, has just been let for five years at an annual rental of $49,000.

The Pennsylvania Tanners' Association has just dispatched an agent to Europe to develop and further the interests of American leather tannage.

A pin manufactory at Hartford, Connecticut, turns out 4,914,000,000 of these useful little articles yearly. The point is, what becomes of them all?

That little Pacific Mail speech of the noted professional lobbyist, Sam Ward, will serve as an excellent letter of instruction to younger lobbyists.

Pacific mail Schumaker is said to be "the picture of despair." No wonder. He sold himself; the committee waxed him, and he is brought to his last. That's awl.

Bismarck has been set to music. Dortmund, Prussia, has offered a prize of $750 for a musical setting of a hymn in his honor, and has received 150 compositions.

The admirers of Justin McCarthy will be pleased to learn that he has commenced a new serial story in the February number of the *Galaxy*, called "Dear Lady Disdain."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* and other British journals predict a speedy fall of English domination in India, through another Sepoy rebellion and an onslaught from Russia.

The following were the amounts of customs receipts at the points named, for last week: Boston, $135,020; Philadelphia, $112,355; New York, $1,938,235; Baltimore, $91,760.

Democratic reserves. According to the State Board of Education, there are upward of sixty thousand children in Massachusetts, at this time, who are growing up in ignorance.

The State Grange of Illinois has expressed itself in opposition to indiscriminate executive pardons, and requested the Legislature to leave the temperance law and the railroad law alone.

An important event in the history of South Chicago will be the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio shops, which will occur to-day. Four hundred men will be immediately employed.

The reimportation of United States bonds, which is said to have reached $8,000,000 in amount, is indicative in some degree of the timidity and idleness of American capital at this moment.

In Baltimore, last year, there was a decrease in the number of city railroad passengers carried of 926,299 from the number carried in 1873; and the falling off is attributed solely to the hard times.

The Chicago *Times* thinks that if Bill King were like one of his bulls, a thoroughbred, he wouldn't skulk in fence corners. He'd tear into Washington with his tail up and let them know he was around.

The mode of payment to railroads for transportation of United States mails is to be changed from the present standard of weight, to the more equitable and satisfactory one of paying according to the space occupied in cars.

Heretofore the Bank of France has been in the habit of burning up its redeemed notes, but the law in this respect has just been changed, and instead of their being burned they are to be torn into shreds and used for making fresh paper.

The first discoveries in the Comstock silver mines were only made fifteen years ago, but the entire product during that brief period has aggregated in round numbers $175,000,000, or over one-half the three-century product of the richest vein in Mexico.

Not so bad, after all. The annual statement of the Rhode Island savings institutions, thirty-seven in number, show the total amount of deposits to be $4,771,501, a gain of over $2,000,000 in the past year. The number of depositors is 98,356, a gain of 5,226.

Last year the Freedmen's Aid Society maintained fourteen literary institutions in the South, beside the schools taught by the ministers in connection with their mission work. All the schools had about three thousand pupils, of whom one thousand were preparing to be teachers or preachers.

A YOUNG GIRL'S MADNESS.

Excited on Religious Topics, She Erects a Funeral Pyre and Burns Herself to Death.

HONESDALE, PA., January 15.—The country around here is greatly excited over the unparalleled affair that has just been brought to light in the case of Crissy Hacker, an intelligent and beautiful young lady, at White's Valley, sixteen miles west of this place, who deliberately burned herself to death on Wednesday, while under the influence of extraordinary religious fanaticism. She was the daughter of William Hacker, a wealthy and prominent farmer of the county. For some five or six years past she has at times been subject to temporary insanity, during which lapses she imagined that she had committed sins against "her Immanuel" which could only be absolved by the making of burnt offerings.

While laboring under this mental hallucination, she would erect altars in the fields of her father's farm, and sacrifice lambs to appease the wrath of her offended deity, and also burn clothing and household articles of different kinds. Her father (a widower), fearing that she might, during one of these intervals, do herself bodily harm, kept a strict watch on her movements.

On Wednesday Mr. Hacker had occasion to go to a neighboring village, and, as his daughter manifested signs of the recurrence of one of her insane intervals, he charged his hired man to watch her during his absence. At noon the man went to his dinner, leaving the young lady in the kitchen reading the Bible. For some reason he did not return to the house until Mr. Hacker came back, which was about two o'clock.

When the latter entered his kitchen he was paralyzed with horror at the sight that confronted him. On the coals and ashes of what had evidently been one of Miss Hacker's altars, lay the body of his daughter, literally burned to a crisp. The face was the only part not burned. Notwithstanding the intense agony that she must have endured, her features were not distorted in the least, but wore an expression calm and peaceful, her lips being parted in a smile, as if she died believing that through that fiery ordeal she was to pass into a joyful eternity.

It appears that while the hired man was absent Miss Hacker had formed out of a set of quilting frames a pyre or altar. On this she had spread some carpet, and made herself a pillow. When found she lay on her right side, with her cheek resting on her hand. Everything seemed to indicate that this was the position she had taken at first, and from which she had not moved. At one side of the altar she had piled up a quantity of combustible wood, and when all was in readiness had fired it, from which the flames soon spread and enveloped the altar.

In the family Bible, which was found open at the Book of Job, the following note was found in the handwriting of the deceased:

DEAR FATHER: My Immanuel appeared to me to-day. He reveals to me the fact that I have committed the unpardonable sin, which I can only obtain forgiveness for by passing through the cleansing of fire. I will intercede for you, my dear father. You will find my purified body in the northeast corner of the house. I wish to have my ashes buried in my Immanuel's ground, at the northwest corner of the house. Good-bye. Meet me on the Eternal ground. CRISSY.

Mr. Hacker went to the corner of the house indicated in the note as the spot where the remains were to be buried, and found that his daughter had staked out there a space for her grave.

Martin Prentiss, Esq., summoned a jury and held an inquest on the remains. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

PERSONAL.

David A. Wells has been chosen President of the American Social Science Association, vice Dr. Theodore Woolsey, of New Haven, who has declined to serve.

The British authorities have arrested the Guicowar of Baroda, Hindostan, on the charge of instigating an attempt to poison Colonel R. Phayre, the British political agent at that place.

Vice President Wilson says his health has so much improved that he thinks he will be able to continue his duties as presiding officer of the Senate until the close of the present session.

Bret Harte denies the story that he has obtained a position in the New York Custom House to relieve him from pecuniary embarrassments. He states that he has always found his profession lucrative, and has never been an applicant for any office.

Mr. Attwood, a rich old bachelor, died recently in England, and it now turns out that he was the giver of all the anonymous £1,000 checks which have caused so much speculation. He gave about £350,000 away in this fashion, £45,000 within the last year.

This is the beautiful way in which Professor Swing, of Chicago, spoke of Gerrit Smith: "The soul which last week went away from the world's field of battle to its tomb of rest was a delicate sounding-board where Christ's law of benevolence passed from silence into a rich volume of music, so loud that it was heard by mankind, and so sweet that it will not be forgotten."

A man riding on horseback through a desolate part of Massachusetts, a few days ago, with a large sum of money in his pocket, was set upon by a highwayman, whom he knocked down and was soundly thrashing, before he saw that the robber was a younger brother from whom he had parted many years before. In spite of the character of the meeting, the man greeted him warmly, and will try to reclaim him.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says there is every reason for believing that the late convention of the new Episcopal diocese of Southern Ohio made an excellent choice in the Rev. Dr. Jaccar, of Philadelphia. He is a fine scholar, of attractive presence, and moreover has tested his ability by succeeding six years ago to the See of Maryland. He is Low Church or Evangelical in doctrine, as are the great majority of the clergy over whom he is called to preside, but is said to be entirely free from narrowness or overattachment to party shibboleths.

A Bit of New York Gossip.

A gentleman familiar with the working of some of the New York clubs writes the following: "There is a curious state of affairs just now in the *Sun* office. It is not generally known outside of New York, that the *Sun* is under the editorial control of W. O. Bartlett, who puts forward the name of Charles A. Dana as actual editor of the paper. Bartlett has become dissatisfied with Dana and would like to remove him, but cannot do so for the reason that the latter has considerable stock in the concern, and moreover, is in possession of many business secrets, that might not redound to Bartlett's credit, or that of his newspaper, if exposed. Some time ago Dana began to purchase stock wherever he could find it; in this he was joined by Mr. England, publisher of the *Sun*, and they two working quietly and earnestly together managed to secure a very fair interest, much larger than that held by Bartlett. Recently Dana became obstinate about something, and when reproved by his chief, coolly told the latter he should like to have his own way once in awhile. Sharp words followed, and Bartlett examined the stock book of the paper, he was surprised at the number of shares held by Dana and England, and felt that he had been outwitted. The pair are hardly on speaking terms now, and the breach bids fair to widen. It is not improbable that we may soon have a fresh illustration of the old proverb, 'When rogues fall out,' etc."

Chambers' Encyclopædia.

Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, announce that by a recent purchase they have become the sole proprietors of the American Revised Edition of *Chambers' Encyclopædia*, and are thereby enabled to offer the work at much lower rates than hitherto. In the course of its recent thorough revision the American edition was edited with the special view of supplying the wants of American readers. It also possesses a special attraction in containing a series of over seventy-five full-page engravings not contained in any other edition.

The broom manufacturers have raised the prices twenty-five cents per dozen above all previous advances, which is seventy-five cents per dozen higher than last November—quite a sweeping advance.

Signal officers in the Northwest now have to warm their thermometers by the fire before the mercury will crawl up far enough to allow observations to be taken.

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Lady Lawyers.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The practice of medicine is not the only field in which the women of the West are contending for their equal right to bread with butter on it; for they have also forced their way into the law, and though most of those who have been admitted to practice as lawyers have been presented to them there and go to lecturing, some have developed a capacity for the duties of the profession.

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PROPOSALS.
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OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
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December 16, 1874.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until, and opened at, 12 o'clock M., FRIDAY, January 15, 1875, for the transportation of Government Troops and supplies on the Missouri river, between Sioux City, Iowa, or Yankton, D. T., (as principal starting points), and Fort Benton, M. T., and separate proposals will also be received for transportation between Bismarck (at the N. P. R. R. crossing of Missouri river, or Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., principal starting point, and Fort Benton, from March 20th to October 31st, 1875.
Each proposal must be in duplicate and be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000), executed in legal form by two or more responsible persons (certified as fully responsible by a Judge or Clerk of a United States District Court), guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and execution will be carefully and promptly rendered by him in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) for the faithful fulfilment of the contract.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids deemed unfavorable.
List of specifications and requirements for the information of bidders, form of contract to be entered into in case of award, and form of Proposal, can be had by application to this office, or the officers of the Quartermaster's Department at St. Louis, Mo.; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Omaha, Nebraska, or Sioux City, Iowa; and no bid will be entertained unless accompanied by, and based upon, the list of specifications and requirements and form of contract referred to.
Moreover, no bid will be entertained, under any circumstances, unless the bidder is present in person, or duly authorized agent or attorney, at the opening of the bid, and is then and there prepared to show that he is fully able to carry out the contract in all respects, if awarded to him.
Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for Army Transportation on the Missouri River," and addressed to the undersigned.
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CAPITAL.....$300,000

INCORPORATED 1866.

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Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

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WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.

CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

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OF PITTSBURGH,

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CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

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J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL,

B. B. CAMPBELL.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, January 16, 1875.

Below we give the report of the condition of the New York associated banks for the week ending to-day, as received by wire:

Loans, decrease	$ 3,165,200
Specie, increase	208,500
Legal tenders, increase	4,450,800
Deposits, increase	5,282,700
Circulation, decrease	118,700
Reserve, increase	3,308,375

The large increase in the important items of the statement is very marked. The legal tender and coin reserve are both largely augmented and the deposit line has increased over five million dollars; with this increase in money the loans have fallen off over three millions. In every direction money, in the hands of banks, seems to be accumulating to an unprecedented extent for this season of the year.

—Below we give an abstract of the reports of the national banks of this city for the 31st day of December, 1874, as shown by their statements in an answer to the call of the Controller.

There are now eighteen national banks in Pittsburgh, the First National of Birmingham having been added by the consolidation of the South Side with the city and the City National by a change in its organization from a banking association to a national bank.

	Total.	Individual deposits.	Time certificates of deposit.	Certified checks.	Cashier's checks outstanding.	Due to National Banks.	Due to State Banks and Bankers.	Dividends unpaid.	Notes and bills re-discounted.	Bills payable.	Capital stock paid in.	Surplus fund.	Other undivided profits.	Exchanges for Clearing House.	Due from National Banks (not reserve agents).	Due from State Banks and Bankers.	Real estate, furniture and fixtures.	Current expenses and taxes paid.	Premiums on U. S. bonds.	Checks and other cash items.	Bills of other National Banks.	Fractional currency, including nickels.	Specie.	Legal-tender notes.	U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes.	Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation).	Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund.	Bonds for circulation.	Bonds for deposits.	U. S. bonds on hand.	Other stocks, bonds and mortgages.	Due from approved reserve agents.	Internal-revenue stamps.	Fractional currency.	Premium on bonds.	Bills of other banks.	Loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.
First National	$ 1,000,000	1,000,000									1,000,000																									
Second National	1,000,000	1,000,000									1,000,000																									
Third National	1,000,000	1,000,000									1,000,000																									
Fourth National	1,000,000	1,000,000									1,000,000																									
Fifth National	1,000,000	1,000,000									1,000,000																									
Sixth National	1,000,000	1,000,000									1,000,000																									
Seventh National	1,000,000	1,000,000									1,000,000																									
Eighth National	1,000,000	1,000,000									1,000,000																									
Ninth National	1,000,000	1,000,000									1,000,000																									
Tenth National	1,000,000	1,000,000									1,000,000																									
Eleventh National	1,000,000	1,000,000									1,000,000																									
Twelfth National	1,000,000	1,000,000									1,000,000																									
Thirteenth National	1,000,000	1,000,000									1,000,000																									
Fourteenth National	1,000,000	1,000,000									1,000,000																									
Fifteenth National	1,000,000	1,000,000									1,000,000																									
Sixteenth National	1,000,000	1,000,000									1,000,000																									
Seventeenth National	1,000,000	1,000,000									1,000,000																									
Eighteenth National	1,000,000	1,000,000									1,000,000																									
Totals	$ 18,000,000	18,000,000									18,000,000																									

—The following table shows the price of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	54¾	....
Pennsylvania Central scrip	10¾	....
Reading, sales	54⅞	....
United Companies of N. Jersey	....	....
sales	120	....
Oil Creek, sales	60	....
Lehigh Valley, sales	61½	....
Allegheny Valley	80½	....
Central Transportation	42¾	43
Empire Transportation	55¾	....
P., C. & St. Louis mortgage b'ds	79½	....

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 16, 1875.

The markets traded in, on our streets yesterday, did not show any improvement from the apathy heretofore noted. The stagnation affecting business circles now, and which has been manifested for the past two or three weeks, by absence of activity from the freight wharves, as well as from the business houses, is likely to be improved soon, but at present the indications of reviving trade are not very numerous. A satisfactory settlement of the wages dispute between the mill owners and the puddlers, would do more to restore confidence and activity than any other possible occurrence.

The *Financial Chronicle* says that the complete table of mercantile failures during 1874, as compared with former years, prepared by one of the mercantile agencies, is not yet ready for publication, but the total amount can hardly be considered excessive when all the circumstances are considered. Many houses entered upon the year with large amounts of paper outstanding on extensions which had been granted by creditors during the preceding autumn, and, with this load to carry and only the profits of an exceptionally light trade wherewith to meet it, the disasters of the year cannot be regarded as very numerous or of extraordinary volume.

Concerning the prospects of the boot and shoe trade for 1875, the *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says: "Prices promise to keep steady and firm, and there are no signs of yielding like low offers. The competition of last year led to the selling of many goods below cost, which ran, of course, through the season, as it was impossible to advance the prices upon orders and hold the trade, but this will hardly be repeated. In fact, no necessity exists, and while the buyers are in no humor to pay exorbitant rates, the present condition of affairs will warrant stout resistance to selling goods below a fair profit in making them. The prospect is encouraging for competent manufacturers, as is always the case when the business rests on the necessities of a well-founded demand."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	901	Apples, bbls	33
Corn, bus	27	Barley, sks	527
Rye, sks	144	Oats, sks	1,711
Butter, pkgs	55	Bacon, pcs	351
Bacon, lbs	120	Hay, bales	256

The following is a statement of the receipts of the principal articles of produce for the week ending Saturday, January 16, 1875:

Flour, bbls	6,545	Apples, bbls	297
Cheese, lbs	63	Corn, sks	950
Wheat, sks	1,000	Barley, sks	4,123
Rye, sks	1,016	Oats, sks	3,623
Butter, pkgs	220	Bacon, pcs	10,529
Bacon, lbs	224	Potatoes, bus	3,715
Hay, bales	1,118		

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

FLOUR—QUIET AND STEADY.

GRAIN—The market during the past few days has shown a somewhat better demand for corn, and prices of that grain have been held steady. In other respects the market has been dull, and while prices have not quotably declined, their tendency is drooping. Receipts are very light, the aggregate for the past week being 29,565 bushels. We quote choice white, Michigan white, $1 29@1 30 ₩ bushel; extra Michigan white, $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois cattos at 20@1 22; State and Pennsylvania at 1 20@1 24; and 1 18@1 19. Corn is steady, and there is little offering. We quote shelled at 78@80c; in bulk for high mixed; 76@77c for low mixed; car 76@80c. We note the sale of two cars high-mixed, on track, at 78c; 1 do, in elevator, at 76c. Oats are a shade firmer; we note the sale of 2 cars at 64c. We quote white at 63@66c; mixed at 60@62c; and No. 2 mixed, Rye continues nominal at $1 03@1 10 ₩ bushel. Barley is also nominal and unchanged.

The following are the receipts of grain in store at all principal points and in process of shipment, on the 9th of January, 1875, was as follows:

	Jan. 2, 1875.	Jan. 9, 1875.	Jan. 16, 1874.
Wheat, bus	11,700,579	11,990,824	9,913,743
Corn, bus	4,966,956	4,342,734	5,401,690
Oats, bus	2,614,184	2,568,117	1,941,457
Barley, bus	2,074,962	2,250,595	1,791,871
Rye, bus	193,675	188,977	218,290
Total	21,550,365	21,176,218	19,757,228

FLOUR—Receipts for the week are 6,545 barrels. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat family, $6 75@7 00; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 20c off ₩ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading brands are as follows: Choice family white or winter wheat flour $6 00@6 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $5 50@5 75; best white extra $5 25@5 50; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $5 75; self-raising flour in 6 ₩ packages, $5 25 ₩ dozen; buckwheat flour, $3 50@3 75 ₩ bbl; do do $2 00 in sacks.

HAY—The receipts for the week were light, being 1,118 bales. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 00@25 00 ₩ ton. No. 2 do $20 00@22 00; mixed timothy and clover, $18 00@20 00; mixed do $16 00@18 00 ₩ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is steady at $1 05@1 10 ₩ cwt; shorts at $1 20@1 25 ₩ cwt; chop is firm at $1 60 ₩ cwt; chopped feed at $1 30@1 35 ₩ cwt; oil meal $1 20@1 30 ₩ cwt.

GROCERIES.

There is still a meager demand for all classes of standard groceries, and the trade of wholesale and jobbing houses is reported slow and unsatisfactory. Purchases are only for immediate use and the "hand to mouth policy" is closely adhered to by retailers and consumers. We quote current prices below:

Green Coffees.	₩ lb.	*Spices.*	
Fancy	21½	Cloves, ₩ lb	35 c
Prime	22c	Cassia, ₩ lb	17@20c
Prime	22 c	Cassia, ₩ lb	40
Good	20 c	Nutmegs, ₩ lb	45
Java	28 c	Pepper, ₩ lb	22
Roasted Coffees.		*Molasses, ₩ gal*	
Rio, in papers	28 c	Strictly ch'c N O	75c
Rio, fair	27½c	Prime	70c
Java	40 c	Good	68c
Sugars.		*Syrups.*	
Standard A	10½c	Ex. white drips	75c
Standard B	10c	Sugar drips	65c
Standard Granulated C	10c	Golden drips	45@50c
Standard hards	11c	*Rations.*	
Franklin extra C	9½c	Layers, ₩ bx	$1 40
Franklin extra white C	9¾c	Valentia, ₩ lb	11c
New Orleans	9@9½c	Currants	7c
Teas.		Raisins	17@18c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Rangoon	7c
Imperial	50c@1 25	Common	5 c
Imperial	50c@1 25	Silver glossy	8 c
Gunpowder	50c@1 25	Mould	9 c
Oolong	25c@ 85	*Soda.*	
Fancy	1 00	Bi-carb, ₩ 100 lbs	6c
Young Hyson	25c@ 75	Sal-soda, ₩ 100 lbs	2c
Rice.		*Candles.*	
Choice Carolina	8½c	Star, full weight	18c
Patna	7@8 c	Stearine	15c

FISH—There is a fair demand at prices generally unchanged. We quote as follows:

Mackerel ₩ bbl: Large No. 1's.....$6 50
mackerel ₩ half bbl.....$3 25
No. 1 mess.....5 00
Extra No. 1 shore.....5 00
Extra No. 1 bay.....5 00
No. 1 bay.....4 50
Extra No. 2.....4 00
No. 2 bay.....3 00
No. 3 bay.....2 50
Georges codfish, ₩ lb.....7@8 c
medium, ₩ lb.....6 00

SUNDRIES.

Soda ash	4½c	Starch	6@7c
Saleratus	6½c	Sperm candles	40c
Concentrated lye	$4 50	Adamantine candles	20c
Borax	30c	Extra dairy tubs	$7 50
Cream tartar	40c	Shaker pails	$2 00
Alum	4c	Clothes pins	75c
Copperas	3c	Clothes lines	90c
Bleaching powder	6c	Clothes wringers	$6 00
Indigo	$1 50	Brushes	75c
Madder	20c	Brooms	$1 50
Glue	20c	Shoe pegs	75c
Matches	$4 50	Wicking	20c
Shot	$1 80	Candle moulds	30c
Powder	$5 00	Axle grease	$4 00
Sal soda	2½c	Rosin soap	6c
Saltpetre	12c	Castile soap	12c
Starch	6@7c	Sperm candles	40c

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALES—We quote: X $3 00 ₩ barrel; XX $10 00 ₩ barrel; India pale, $4 00 ₩ barrel. The English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $24 00@ 26 00; hogsheads of 54 gallons, $46 00@48 00; in barrels of 32 gallons, $26 00@28 00; in cases, 2 dozen bottles, $20 75. William Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 2 dozen bottles, $8 50@9 00. Robert Younger's sparkling ale $7 75@8 00 ₩ dozen; Younger's stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $2 25@3 00 ₩ dozen; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 75 ₩ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ₩ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—We quote alcohol at $2 12½@2 25 ₩ gallon. Highwines are steady at $1 05@1 07 ₩ gallon.

ASHES—Soda ashes, refined, $4 00@4 50 ₩ cwt, for high test; common $3 00@3 25; black lead $5 00; arsenic $5 00; potash $8 50; pearl ash $9 00; nitrate of soda $7 50@7 75.

BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: ½ lb cans $1 50 ₩ doz; ½ lb cans $3 00; 1 lb cans $5 50; 5 lb cans $6 00; 10 lb boxes 40c ₩ lb. Market steady and demand good.

COKE—Trade continues dull and prices are unchanged at $2 50@2 75 ₩ ton, delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₩ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₩ bbl; Rosedale cement $5 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $7 50@8 00.

CANDLES—Sandusky, $4 50@5 12 ₩ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 50@8 00 for best quality; second quality $7 50@7 75.

HEMP—We quote Kentucky rough at $160 60@165 00 ₩ ton; double dressed 12½@12¾c ₩ lb.

PAPERS—Baling paper 4@5c ₩ lb, to quality; manilla 7@12c; hard ware papers 6@12c; bag wrapping 4½@5c; bill papers 4@12c; straw news 7@11c; rag news 12½@13c; book papers 15 18c ₩ lb.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $3 00 ₩ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 2½@3c ₩ lb; and woolen at 3½c.

SAPOLIO—Gases of 6 dozen, $5 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, $1 bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80@1 85.

STAVES AND COOPERAGE—The market is steady. Staves unchanged from last week's quotations. Heading and shooks are quoted at $1 40@1 45; country at $1 30@1 35 kegs, 5 gallon, $1 00; 10 gallon, $1 25; half barrels $1 50.

BEEF WORK—Bent rims, 1½ to 1¾ inch, $2 set; 2 to 2½ inch, $3 60; 1½ inch, $1 50; 1¾ inch, $1 80; 1¾ inch, $2 00; 2 inch, $2 25; 2½ inch, $3 00. Spokes—XX hickory, 4 to 2 inch, ₩ set, $3 00; do, 1 to 2 inch, $2 50@2 60. Oak, XXX, 2¼ inch, and under, ₩ set, $3 50; 1¾ to 3 inch, $4 50; 3¼ to 2¾ inch, $5 50. Shafts, unfinished, $7 50@10 00 ₩ dozen pair; finished, $10 50@15 00. Poles, unfinished, $9 00@15 00 ₩ dozen, finished, $15 00@20 00.

WILLOWS—We quote choice at die ₩ lb, large 10c; two years' growth 8@9c.

—The following table shows the price of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

January 16, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	112	112	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
Money	....	....	....	....	....	5
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118½	....	118½	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865	118½	....	118½	....	....	....
5-20's, 1864	....	....	118½	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	117	....	117	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	118½	....	118½	....	....	....
10-40's	116	....	116	....	....	....
Currency

THE
Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Now is the Time to Subscribe.
The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be
Fifteen Cents Per Week.
Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 25, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 16, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M..	30.53	14	84	N.	Fresh.	Cloudy
2 P.M..	30.47	27	67	N. W.	Gentle	Cloudy
9 P.M..	30.45	15	65	N. E.	Gentle	Foggy.

Mean barometer....30.48 | Highest thermom....30
Mean thermom.....15 | Lowest thermom.....12

City School Organization.

The Humbolt district, Twenty-sixth ward, School Board has organized for 1875, as follows:

President—George E. Slocum.
Secretary—J. D. Reed.
Treasurer—C. J. Schnitz.
C. J. Schnitz, 1876; George Knoepp, 1876; J. D. Reed, 1877; Philip Hoerr, 1877; Geo. E. Slocum, 1878; Thomas Shields, 1878.

The Puddlers.

On Saturday, several of the mill owners called together the puddlers that had been in their employ and offered them $4 50 per ton if they desired to go to work. The men all refused. The manufacturers state that this action was caused by the fact that the talk was that no offer had been made on the part of the owners since the strike. They did not desire to start the mills, but were willing to do so to help the men if they were willing to take the price stated—the same as that paid in the East.

A Dastardly Outrage.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon a man entered the dwelling, No. 298 Penn avenue, and visited a room upon the third story, which was occupied by Mrs. Wills. The lady was engaged in arranging a string of beads for a child and thought some one of the household had entered. When she looked up, the stranger demanded money. Mrs. W. said she could not give money but could give him something to eat. He replied that he would have money or something else. She indignantly ordered him from the room when the scoundrel seized hold of her and attempted to throw her upon the sofa. Mrs. W. screamed and strongly resisted, when the villain took a knife and cut her upon the shoulder, on her breast and upon the left wrist. The assailant ran out, and although the cries of Mrs. W. brought several citizens from the street they failed to secure him. The man is described as of large build, with full red whiskers.

The Ahl Habeas Corpus Case.

On Saturday, before Judge Stowe, sitting in chambers, a partial hearing was had in the *habeas corpus* case of William Ahl, who seeks to recover possession of his two children, Daisey and Fannie, held by his wife, Cora Ahl, aged respectively eight and ten years. A divorce is now pending in court between the parties, Mrs. Ahl having left her husband's house on grounds of alleged ill treatment, taking her children with her.

There was quite a number of persons at the hearing, most of them being friends of the parties, and witnesses. Mr. Ferguson appeared for Mr. Ahl and Mr. Mackrell for respondent.

Mrs. Ahl was examined at some length. She testified to frequent acts of abuse by her husband to herself and children.

One of the children, Fannie, was questioned and corroborated her mother. Several neighbors also testified on behalf of the respondent.

Mr. Ahl, his brother, and other relatives testified in his behalf, and directly opposite to the respondent, at the conclusion of which Judge Stowe adjourned, leaving the children in charge of Mrs. Ahl until his decision shall have been made.

The Mechanics' High School.

At the instance of Jacob Reese, Esq., one of the Board of Trustees of the Mechanics' High School of Pennsylvania, a special meeting of the Central High School Committee of this city was held on Saturday afternoon for the purpose of discussing the plans of the organization proposed for the institution named. Samuel Harper, Esq., occupied the chair, and, in addition to members of the committee, a number of directors and others interested in our public schools were present, including Superintendent Luckey and Prof. B. C. Jillson.

Mr. Reese gave a history of the appointment of the Board of Trustees and the objects for which they were appointed, and then said that he desired to have the views of those present upon the propositions of the Board, as set forth in their report to the Legislature. We all agree that it is important that such an institution be established, under State patronage, and of the greatest interest to Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania to have it located here.

Remarks were made by Messrs. Lewis, Harper, Craig, J. Vannote and others, and the objects of the Board of Trustees fully inquired into. Profs. Luckey and Jillson also gave their views. All were in accord with the project, and the majority, of course, desired the institution to be a part and parcel of our free education system. In the high school and in all our schools, mechanical drawing is a study, and so far as possible, with the limited means and facilities, technical education is pursued in the high school.

Mr. Reese said the institution would be specially designed for the practical and higher education of the school pupils, but if State aid was expected and could be had, it could not be a mere local school. The Board of Trustees meet in Harrisburg on the 20th inst., and Mr. Reese desired to have an expression from those present that he might submit it at that meeting.

After further interchange of views the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved—That we cordially endorse the recommendation of the Trustees of the Mechanical High School of Pennsylvania in favor of the establishment and maintenance of technical education in connection with the common school system.

Mr. J. Vannote brought forward the question of the establishment of a Tradesmen's Industrial Institute in this city. He said prominent gentlemen had formed an association and were rapidly perfecting arrangements for such an institution. Already many hundreds to the amount of $20,000 had been secured, and it was proposed to raise a fund of $100,000, providing the Legislature would grant a similar amount for the erection of suitable buildings and the establishment of chairs, &c.

Without taking any action on this matter the meeting adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Baker and Farron, who attracted and entertained large audiences here last season, bring back "Chris and Lena" to-night. There is reason to believe that their reception will be cordial. The performance they give is artistic and in every respect first-class.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Most notable among the new comers at Trimble's Varieties, this week, is Mr. N. B. Shimer, always a favorite with the comedy loving patrons of that resort. Nearly all the old company are retained, including the Waite sisters. "Ixion," the local burlesque, will be continued until further notice, as it is fully as enjoyable now as when presented by more pretentious companies, the different characters all being aptly handled. There will be matinees on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

THE HAILMAN FUND.

Distribution of Aid to the Poor.

Under the will of the late George W. Hailman, who died some twelve yearsago, the interest accruing upon a certain sum of money set aside for the purpose, was to be devoted annually to the supplying of bread and potatoes to the poor of Pittsburgh. This distribution is made on the 16th of January, under the direction of the Mayor and the Presidents of Councils. For the purpose named Dr. Gross and Major Negley, the Presidents of the City Councils, met on Saturday afternoon at Municipal Hall. Mayor Blackmore, of course, owing to his illness, was unable to be present. The interest for the past year, amounting to $806 60, was deposited in the city treasury Saturday, and the Presidents of Councils made the following distribution of the fund, subject to the approval of Mayor Blackmore:

One-fourth to Association for Relief of Poor	$201 70
One-fourth to Home for Destitute Women	201 70
One-half to Bethel (Young Men's Home)	403 20
Total	$806 60

Checks for the several amounts above named can be procured by the proper officers of the charitable institutions named upon application to Major Hartzell, Mayor's Clerk.

THE CITY ELECTION MUDDLE.

The Mandamus on the Mayor—A Partial Answer—The Proclamation Prepared but Not Printed—The City Asks to Intervene—The Hearing Postponed till Saturday Next.

In the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, on Saturday, before Judge Sterrett (Judge Stowe being engaged upon hearing the Ahl *habeas corpus* case), after the usual routine business had been disposed of, the answer upon the alternative mandamus upon Mayor Blackmore, commanding him to issue a proclamation for the election of city officers in February next, or show cause why he should not do so, was called. Judge Mellon, on behalf of the relators, gentlemen representing the Tax-payers' Union, stated that he understood the Mayor had prepared his proclamation, and had left it in the hands of the printers for publication, but for some reason or other it had not been printed. This, however, was not the fault of the Mayor, as he fully intended and expected that the document would have been printed that morning, and any further answer rendered unnecessary.

Judge Sterrett stated that he desired the presence of Judge Stowe when the case came on for hearing, and as the Mayor had all day to answer, the matter could go over for the present.

THE CITY ASKS TO BE MADE A PARTY.

The city of Pittsburgh by its attorney, Thos. S. Bigelow, moved the court for leave to intervene as a respondent in the case of Alex. King, Thomas Mellon and others, asking for a mandamus upon the Mayor to compel him to issue a proclamation for an election. This petition sets forth:

First. That the relators have no specific legal right to the performance of the duty sought to be enforced upon the Mayor.

Second. That under the ordinance, ten day's full notice is required to be given by advertisement of the election for city officers, and that the time has not arrived when the Mayor is required to give such notice.

Third. That in pursuance of the Constitution, laws and ordinance above cited, an annual election was held in Pittsburgh on the third Tuesday of February, 1874, for city officers and members of Councils; that a Mayor, Controller and Treasurer were duly elected for three years, from the first of February, 1875; that the returns were duly canvassed by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas; that the several officers and members of Councils declared elected, and certificates of election issued by order of said court; that the Mayor was duly sworn into office, as required by the city charter; that the Treasurer and Controller were also sworn into office as required by law; and that the members of Councils have also been sworn in, and have entered upon the discharge of their duties.

OBJECTIONS TO BE MADE.

Judge Mellon remarked that if that application was allowed to be filed, he desired some time to file exceptions, and would ask until next Saturday.

Mr. Hamilton, on the part of the city, said that the document which Mr. Bigelow had presented contained a recital of facts, among which was the one that an election had already taken place. The city desired to be heard in this matter, and had merely supplied facts which had been omitted in the petition of the taxpayers. The Mayor, it was understood, did not intend to make answer, and in order to have this matter urged with all the facts before the court the city had made this application. Mr. Hamilton suggested to the court that the argument could proceed to-day, notwithstanding this new matter. It was well understood that the Mayor would not answer.

Mr. Woods said that the Mayor would not answer, but was willing to do whatever the Court would direct. The Mayor, a few days ago, had concluded to await the direction of the Court, but yesterday changed his mind and resolved to issue his proclamation. Some misunderstanding, however, about the newspapers had prevented the appearance of the document this morning.

Judge Sterrett said that if the arguments were postponed for a day or two, perhaps the Mayor would change his mind again. The taxpayers were then allowed until Saturday next to file exceptions to the application of the city, and the case went over.

Upon the above petitions the Court made the following order: January 16, 1875, the within application to intervene, etc., presented and ordered to be filed, and upon consideration thereof leave is granted to enter a motion to intervene, and Saturday next, at 11 o'clock A. M., fixed for hearing said motion.

The whole matter, therefore, goes over until Saturday next.

CONCERT BY THE GOUNOD CLUB.

In Behalf of "The Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor."

In answer to the pressing solicitation of the Collecting Committee of "The Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor," that the Gounod Club, which has so recently and successfully delighted our music loving population with the rendition of the popular opera, the "Bohemian Girl," should give a repetition of that opera for the benefit of the association, the following letter has been received from Prof. Clement Tetedoux:

PITTSBURGH, January 13, 1875.

Messrs. R. E. Breed and Wm. McCreery:

GENTLEMEN:—My strict adherence to some of the most important principles by which all musical organizations are governed conflicted, in our late interviews, with the warm sympathy which was at once awakened in me by your urgent appeal in favor of the poor. I am, however, happy to say that the Gounod Club, whom I consulted last night, swept away, in their unanimous and enthusiastic willingness to sing for the relief of the needy, the heavy sense of personal responsibility, as director, which checked my own impulse.

We all feel deeply interested, reverently the higher law of charity, and shall repeat, as by you requested, the "Bohemian Girl," for the benefit of the poor, on any night that you may designate, the proceeds to be used by you through such channel as you deem best prepared to reach quickly and effectually those for whom they are intended.

The extraordinary amount of honest misery caused this winter by the general depression of business, and consequent suspension of the factories of this section, deviating this time from our usual rule we do no more than fulfill an imperious duty toward our fellow men.

Yours respectfully,
CLEMENT TETEDOUX.

The fact that Mr. Tetedoux and the members of the Gounod Club have so kindly responded to the call made by us, had adopted for their government, in answer to the urgent necessities of the poor and unfortunates, will endear them to every humanitarian in our city; and, we can safely say, they will number in their audience many who have not often been seen in the concert room, as well as the large class of enthusiastic admirers whose devotion leads them, or their representatives, to spend whole nights in the vestiair in order to secure seats for their concerts.

Due notice of the time and place will be be given in the city press.

MRS. LEVI WADE, Secretary.

Tombstones of the Ages.

While traveling in Missouri some years ago, I noticed a stratum of rock projecting far beyond the natural slope of the hill, which, upon a close examination, I found to be hydraulic limestone. A tombstone of the ages, for in it we find a delicate uniform coral, called *chaetetes milleporaceus*, and three beautiful little bivalves, the *spirifer lineatus, chonetes mesoloba*, and *productus splendens*, all well preserved and retaining the delicate markings of the living shells. This is the only stratum in all the earth where we find the fossil remains of these four children together, hence this rock records the age in which they lived, and will mark it until the end of time. This also marks the zone of ages, for it was deposited immediately after a coal deposit which lies under it; then on it we find eight feet of clay and marble, on which is always found three feet of coal. At a modest shanty, called an inn (near by), I stopped for dinner, and asked mine host where to find the nearest coal bank. He replied: "I do not know; there is no coal in this section of Missouri." After dinner I marked the place where he should dig